Numb. 379.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From January 22. to January 29. 1735,6.

(*The Remainder of the Piece begun in our laſt.*)

I SHALL next proceed to take notice, what have all along been looked upon as the neceſſary Qualifications of that great Officer the Chancellor.

I. It ſeems agreed by all, that he ought to be a Perſon poſſeſſed of a free and ample Eſtate, ſufficient and adequate to the proper Dignity of that great Office, and ſuitable to the Number and Circumſtances of his Family, on which he might relie for a proper Support, without wholly depending upon the Perquiſites and other Advantages he would have an Opportunity to acquire by that Office, leſt that deplorable Inſtance ſhould be again witneſſed, of that (otherwiſe) great and worthy Man, *Francis Bacon*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*.

II. It ſeems alſo to be admitted, that he ought to be a Perſon inveſted with the Principles of Honour, Integrity, Probity, and common Reaſon.

III. It ſeems clear that he ought to be a Perſon well acquainted with the Common and Statute Laws, for which we have the Opinion of the Lord *Coke* in his 4 *Inſti.* 79.

It is alſo obſerved by his Lordſhip, that on the Peruſal of the Parliament Rolls, of the Reign of *E.* 3. it appeared that the Chancellor was not a Profeſſor of the Law; for which a grievous Complaint was made by the whole Body of the Realm, who petitioned that the moſt wiſe and able Men within the Realm might be choſen Chancellors. And it is known to have been a conſtant Rule ever ſince that time (when regular Government has had place) that the moſt wiſe Men, learned in the Law, have been appointed Chancellors.

It alſo ſeems clear, that the Chancellor ought to be well acquainted with the Precedents of Chancery Caſes, contained in the Books of Law, and that Precedents ought to be his conſtant Rule to walk by; for this we have the Opinion of the late Lord Keeper *Bridgman*, the Lord Chief Baron *Hale*, and the Lord Chief Juſtice *Kelynge* in the Caſe of *Fry* and *Porter*, argued and adjudged in the Court of Chancery, in the 22 *Car.* 2. 1 *Mod.* 300 to 314.

And tho' ſo great a Man as the Lord Chief Juſtice *Vaughan*, in the Argument of that Caſe ſaid, that he wondered to hear of Citing of Precedents in matter of Equity; for if there be Equity in a Caſe, that Equity is an univerſal Truth, and there can be no Precedents in it.

Yet it was held to be no Objection, and it was ſaid by the Lord Keeper *Bridgman*, and agreed to by their Lordſhips *Hale* and *Kelynge*, that Precedents are very neceſſary and uſeful; for in them is found the Reaſon of the Equity, which is a Guide; and beſides, the Authority of thoſe who made them, is much to be regarded, &c.

Hence it ſeems evident, that the Chancellor ought to be well acquainted with Precedents in Equity, and of Conſequence he would be acquainted with the Common and Statute Laws.

I ſhall next take notice of the Creation of the Chancellor.

It is ſaid that the Chancellor hath no Commiſſion by Letters Patents, nor is he created by Writ, but receives his Authority by the Delivery unto him of the Great Seal of *England* by the King himſelf; which when he hath received there is an Entry made upon a Cloſe Roll for that Purpoſe kept among the Rolls of the Court of Chancery, what Day and Year of the King's Reign, and in whoſe Preſence the Great Seal was delivered. *Camb. Brit.* 180. after which, he holdeth this Great Office, but *durante beneplacito Regis*, and not *Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, &c. which is obſerved by the Lord *Coke* in his 8. *Rept.* 99.

The Lord Chancellor being thus created, 'tis Enacted by the Statute, 30 *H.* 8 *Cap.* 10 that he being of a Degree of a Baron of Parliament, ſhall ſit and be placed on the left ſide of the Parliament Chamber above all Dukes, (except the Kings Son, his Brother his Uncle, his Nephew, or Siſter's Son,) and if he be under the Degree of a Baron, he ſhall ſit and be placed at the uppermoſt Part of the Sacks in the midſt of the Parliament Chamber.

It is alſo obſerved by *Camb.* in his *Brit. fo.* 180. that the Dignity of the Lord Chancellor, is this, he is reputed the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom, and next unto the King, &c.

The Lord *Coke* ſays, of the Creation of Chancellor, that he is made Lord Chancellor of *England*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, *per traditionem magni ſigilli ſibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking his Oath *forma Cancellarium conſtituendi regnante Henrio ſecundo fuit appenenendo Magnum Angliæ Sigillum ad Collum Cancellarii electi*, for which he cites *Camb. Brit.* 131. Hence it appears, that the Chancellor's Oath is very ancient, and ought to be taken by him before he enters into the Execution of any part of that great Office.

And the Lord *Coke* alſo ſaith, that the Chancellor's Oath appears upon the Parliament Roll of 10 *R.* 2. No. 8. and is in theſe Words.

I *That well and truly he ſhall ſerve our Sovereign Lord the King and his People in the Office of Chancellor (or Lord Keeper.)*

II. *That he ſhall do Right to all Manner of People, Poor and Rich, after the Laws and Uſages of the Realm.*

III. *That he ſhall truly counſel the King, and his Counſel he ſhall layne, or keep.*

IV *That he ſhall not know nor ſuffer the Hurt or Diſheriting of the King, or that the Rights of the Crown be decreaſed by any Means, as far as he may let (or hinder) it.*

V *And if he may not let (or hinder) it, he ſhall make it clearly and expreſly to be known to the King, with his true Advice and Counſel.*

VI. *That he ſhall do and purchaſe the King's Profit in all that he reaſonably may, as GOD him help, and by the Contents of this Book.* 4 *Inſti.* 88.

And thus much as to the Qualifications, Dignity and Creation, of the Lord Chancellor of *England*.

To all which I ſuppoſe it may with ſome Reaſon be objected, that the Chancellorſhip in theſe Countries cannot be ſupplied by Perſons of the like Dignity and Learning as that in *England* may, for that ſuch Perſons are not to be found here.

And inaſmuch as ſuch are not to be found here, and it is neceſſary

neceſſary that ſuch a Court ſhould be holden, it muſt be conſtituted of ſuch Perſons as are to be found where it is holden, with as great Regard to the Rules of Dignity, Learning and Creation, as in that Caſe are obſerved in *England*, as the Circumſtances of Perſons and Countries will permit.

If this be admitted for Truth, as I ſuppoſe it juſtly may; a Query naturally ariſes, *Whether that Rule has been hitherto followed in theſe Countries, or not?* to which I ſuppoſe it will with great Verity be anſwered, That no Rule warranted by any Law or Reaſon (that I am acquainted with) has been hitherto in that Caſe followed here.

For that no ſuch Court has as yet been eſtabliſhed here by any Law of the Place, than by which only ſuch Court can be eſtabliſhed, I believe none will take upon them to deny.

For the Lord *Coke* in his 4 *Inſti.* 87. 121. 213. 242. 248. and in his 12. *Rept.* 113. and the Lord *Rolls* in his 2d *Abri.* 164. ſeem clear of Opinion, that a Commiſſion or Letters Patents, without Act of Parliament, cannot raiſe a Court of Equity.

But here is no Commiſſion, Letters Patent, or Act of Parliament (or Aſſembly) to raiſe a Court of Equity here, and therefore there is no ſuch Court raiſed.

But the firſt is true;

Therefore alſo the laſt.

But their Lordſhips, *Coke* and *Rolls*, both clearly hold, that a Court of Equity may be holden by Preſcription.

Whereupon it will be neceſſary to enquire if the Circumſtance of theſe Countries be ſuch, that a Court of Equity can be holden here by Preſcription; but firſt it will be neceſſary to take notice what Preſcription is.

Kitchen 104. ſaith of Preſcription generally, which is the Preſcription meant here, that it is a Title taking its Subſtance of Uſe, and Time allowed by the Law, which is beyond the Memory of Man, which as I have before obſerved cannot be ſaid of any Time ſince the ſixth of *July* 1189. The Lord *Coke* alſo ſays the like of Preſcription in his firſt *Inſti.* 113.

And in his 4 *Rept.* 32. he agrees further of Preſcription, that it is, when for Continuance of time *ultra memoriam hominis*, i. e. beyond the Memory of Man, a particular Perſon hath particular Right, againſt another particular Perſon; and ſo is *Kitchin* 104.

Hence it may be obſerved, that if the Subjects inhabiting theſe Countries, will take upon them to ſay, that the Courts of Equity are holden here by Preſcription, it will lie upon them to prove that ſuch Courts have had their Continuance, *time beyond the Memory of Man*, which is Time before the 11th of *July* 1189. which I belive none will take upon them to do; ſince theſe Countries were not known to them till ſeveral hundred Years after, and Time within the Memory of Man.

From all which it may be thus argued; That a Court of Equity cannot be holden but by Act of Parliament (or Aſſembly) or Preſcription.

But here is no Act of Parliament (or Aſſembly) or Preſcription, here, by which ſuch Court can be holden.

Therefore no ſuch Court can be holden here.

But the firſt is true, therefore alſo the laſt.

If any take upon them to diſprove this, it will lie upon them to prove that there is an Act of Parliament (or Aſſembly) or Preſcription, here, by which ſuch Courts can be holden; and till that be done, it muſt be naturally concluded, that this laſt Argument will remain unanſwered; and none will ſay that it wants Proof, that ſuch Courts are holden here, for that would be to deny daily Example, which would be abſurd.

It being clear that Courts of Equity are holden here, and taking it for granted that they are not holden by Act of Parliament, (or Aſſembly) or Preſcription, it will follow to obſerve by what Authority they are holden; and if holden by no ſufficient Authority, it will be natural to query, *Whether a Subject can be lawfully compelled to obey the Order or Decree of ſuch Courts.*

As to the Authority by which ſuch Courts are holden, I have received no other Information, than that the Governors of theſe Countries at their Arrival in their reſpective Governments, have aſſumed to themſelves the Great Offices of Chancellors, without having the King's Letters Patent for that Purpoſe (if that would have done) or any Inſtructions iſſuing from regular Powers, for their ſo doing; and as I have heard, without taking the Oath before-mentioned; and have, as I alſo have heard, called to their Aſſiſtance, the Perſons appointed to be of his Majeſty's Council in their reſpective Governments, I ſuppoſe in the Stead or Place of thoſe great and learned Officers, in *England* called the Maſters in Chancery, and appointed their Private Secretaries to officiate in the reſpective Offices of the Clerks, Comptroller, Curſitor, Examiner, &c. which all require different Oaths & Qualifications for their Duty, and with theſe have compoſed and holden Courts of Equity in their reſpective Governments, to decide order and decree, Matters in Controverſie between Subject and Subject, relating to the Poſſeſſion and Property of their Eſtates both real and perſonal, (and as I have been informed, have acted therein, in ways repugnant to the known Rules of Law, by which they ought to be guided, and contrary to the Principles of Common Juſtice and Equity) but for this I cannot pretend to advance any Proof, and I look upon it to be rather a Miſtake proceeding from Prejudice, than Matter of Truth grounded upon real Acts.

And if any thing of that Sort has in Truth happened to the Diſadvantage of any Subject,

That Subject is, without Queſtion, according to the Rules of common Juſtice, which are the Principles of Equity, entitled to a Redreſs in Proportion to his Wrong; for as it is obſerved by the late Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, in his Argument of the Caſe between *Aſhby* and *White*, it would be ſtrange to tell an Engliſhman, that he has an Injury done him and is without Remedy.

And I ſuppoſe that it may be with ſome Reaſon conjectured, that if any Acts of that Sort have been committed, it has been rather the Effects of being unacquainted with the Rules of Common Law and Precedents in Equity, than the Attributes of Fraud and Deſign; for as I have heard, neither the Chancellors, nor Maſters in Chancery, of late Years, have been ſufficiently acquainted therewith, to undertake the Execution of that great and important Office in all its Parts.

Which if it be true, it is a pity that Meaſures are not taken to ſupply that great Defect.

I remember to have heard it advanced for the eſtabliſhment of a Court of Chancery in one Province, that the Governor thereof, as before has been obſerved, aſſumes to himſelf the Power of Chancellor, as he is Governor, and as Keeper of the Great Seal, and without any other Authority whatſoever.

And the Governor of another Province has the Conſent of the General Aſſembly for holding a Court of Chancery.

Inſinuating that the latter is a better Eſtabliſhment of that Court, than the former; but how that Inſinuation can be maintained, I will not take upon me ſay.

If it be ſaid, becauſe that the ſame is done by Conſent of the General Aſſembly, and that is every Man's Conſent.

It will lie upon the Perſon that ſays it, to prove that a bare Affirmative Vote obtained by a Majority, and entered among the Minutes of the Houſe of Aſſembly, which has neither Title, Preamble nor Enacting Clauſe in it, is of the like Validity, and ſhall be conſtrued to have the like Effect as a regular Act of Aſſembly, having obtained the Royal Sanction, hath; which none I believe will ever be able to do.

And it may be juſtly ſuppoſed, that whenſoever an Act of Aſſembly is made in any of the Provinces here, for the Eſtabliſhment of a Court of Chancery therein, it will be neceſſary to have the Royal Approbation; for otherwiſe its Conſtitution, Powers and Juriſdictions, might be repugnant and contradictory to the Principles of the Court of Chancery in *England*; which I ſuppoſe would hardly be admitted.

So that I look upon it that the Conſent of Aſſembly above-mentioned, adds nothing to the Validity of the Conſtitution of a Court of Chancery in that Province where that Conſent is ſaid to be.

Nor is it ſuch a Conſent of which any but the actual Perſons of which that Aſſembly is compoſed, are under any Obligation to obey, or be govern'd by.

Thus it having been made appear, that a Court of Chancery is abſolutely neceſſary here, and it being taken for granted that the Courts holden here have no ſound Eſtabliſhment, nor can their Proceedings be ſupported by any Law that I have ſeen, nor are their Officers ſufficiently learned in the Law and acquainted with the Precedents of Equity, from all which divers Murmurings and Complaints are daily heard, and ſeveral Irregularities committed.

It will be very reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the next Step will be for the Honour of that Court, and for the good of the Subject, as well as for allaying the Publick Diſcontent, which has for ſome time prevailed, and to ſupply the other Defects

above-

above-mentioned, to fall upon Measures for the regular Establishment thereof, in every of the Provinces where such Court is necessary.

For the Performing whereof, suppose the following Method were put in Practice, that is to say, That an Act of Assembly were made in each Province, directing of what Number and Sort of Persons the said Court should consist, to direct and limit its Powers and Jurisdictions, its Perquisites and Offices, to appoint that a Sum of Money should be raised, and a convenient Set of Common-Law Books and Precedents in Equity, should be therewith purchased, a particular Office fixed in which they should be kept for the general Use of the Officers of that Court.

And also to direct, and appoint the several Oaths to be administred to its several Officers, and by whom, when, and where the said Court should be holden.

And also that it should be in the Power of the Assembly, for just Causes to remove and displace any of its Officers, to put others in their Room, and if by Death (or otherwise) any of its Officers should become incapable to discharge their respective Office, that it should be in the Power of the Assembly to nominate and appoint new Officers to succeed them, from the Chancellor himself to the most remote Officer.

To order and direct, that all Matters of Controversie or Complaint, when once brought before that Court, should be expedited with all the reasonable Dispatch that they conveniently could.

All which would certainly conduce to the proper Establishment of that Court, to the Honour and Learning of its Officers, to the good of the Subject, and to the Silencing of the Murmurings and Complaints before-mentioned; for every Man would be bound by his own Consent, and of consequence no Cause left for Complaint.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sarragossa, Sept. 6.

ARrived here late last Night the Count de Monteleon, and lodg'd at his Brother's the Prince of Pignatelli. He is to set out in a few Days with his Family for Madrid, being ordered thither by the King, for what Reason I may perhaps inform you in my next.

Florence, Sept. 10. On the the 4th arrived here from Leghorn, a Company of Artillery, with 12 Pieces of large Cannon, and the same Day continued their Rout towards Lombardy.

Parma, Sept. 10. The Imperial Garrison of Mirandola, which was conducted into this City, set out Yesterday for Leghorn, under a proper Guard, from whence 'tis thought it will be transported into Spain. The Officers and Soldiers were provided with every Thing necessary for their Voyage, great Numbers of them have inlisted with the Spaniards. The Garrison, when it marched out of Mirandola, consisted of about 900 Men, including 200 Sick and Wounded; there are 29 Officers, besides the Commander.

Genoa, Sept. 10. Last Monday a Bark from Marseilles arrived at this Port, having on Board 150 Workmen, to be employed in the Building of some Gallions, which are to be made use of upon the Po, and as many more Men are expected from the same Quarter. We learn from Cadiz, that the Men of War in that Harbour were equipping with utmost Diligence.

Frankfort, Sept. 17. The Chevalier Francis Vernier, was nominated last Saturday by the Senate, to succeed M. Alexander Zeno as Ambassador to the Court of France. 'Tis advised from Constantinople, of the 14th past, that a dangerous Conspiracy has been discovered there, wherein Persons of the first Rank were concerned, for deposing the Grand Seignior; those Letters add, that the Plague had broke out in that Capital, and made strange Havock, which obliged the Christain Ministers to retire into the Country.

New-York, Jan. 19.

What little News we have is from Madeira and Lisbon, by Capt. *Ratsey*, who arrived here the 7th Inst. last from *Madera*, from whence it is wrote, that his Excellency *Henry Cuningham*, Esq; Governor of *Jamaica*, sailed thence the--- Day of *Nov.* for his Government in His Majesty's Ship *Kinsale*, Capt. *Forrester*, with His Majesty's Ship *Drake*, Capt. *Fox*, in Company.

That our Fleet at *Lisbon*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, were ordered to winter there.

That the *Brasil* Fleet were arrived at *Lisbon*.

That the Earl of *Peterborough* died at *Lisbon*, and his Corps and Family gone to *England* in His Majesty's Ship *Warwick*.

That the Differences between the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal* were likely to be accommodated, by the Mediation of the Kings of *Great Britain*, *France*, and the *States General*. That 30 French Men of War and 10 of *Spanish* were at *Cadiz*. That there has been no Action on the *Rhine*, and the Armies returned into Winter Quarters.

Custom-House, New-York, *Jan.* 13. *Entred in.* Beekman from R-Island, Ratsy from Madeira. *Entered out.* Kip for S. Carolina, Watson for N. Carolina, Hollaway for Gibraltar. *Cleared.* Davis to Barbadoes, Keel and Hill to Antigua.

Custom-House, New-York, *Jan.* 20. *Entered in.* Bedford from Jamaica. *Entered out.* Beekman for R-Island Graham and Clark for Lisbon. *Cleared.* Hollaway to Gibraltar, Payton to Belfast, Mesnard to Jamaica.

Philadelphia, January 29.

We hear from *Cecil* County, that on the 26th past, the House of one *Cook*, near *Andrew Peterson's*, took Fire, and burnt down to the Ground, all his Goods and two of his Children being consumed in the Flames, and a Servant Girl with another Child narrowly escaping. The Man and his Wife were from home on a Visit to a Neighbour: And 'tis suppos'd the Fire was caus'd by the Girl's sticking a Candle carelessly against the Clapboards.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, *Entred in.* None.

Entred out.

Sloop Speedwell, John Gross, for St. Christophers.
Snow Hopewell, George Spafford, for Ireland.
Snow Mulberry, Peter Nihil, for Gibraltar.

Cleared. None.

Advertisements.

To be LETT.

A Store 50 Foot in length 36 in breadth, two Story high, near the Pennypot Houses; likewise Rooms

Rooms to be Let, by *William Rakestraw*. At the same Place is sold Hair-Cloth for Matting and Pressing Cyder; also Chestnut Posts, by *William Rakestraw*.

THE Subscriber hereof, having had one of his Family effectually cured of the Dropsey, by an Elixir, which *Edward Jones* of this City, Gent. has the Secret of making; in Gratitude for the Favour receiv'd from Mr. *Jones*, he makes this publick Acknowledgment of it, by which means also others may know where to apply for Help in the like Case. *Nicholas Reddish.*

To be LET, on Lease or Ground-Rent,
By *RALPH ASSHETON*,

TWenty three Lots of Land, situate about two Miles from the City of *Philadelphia*, on the High Roads to *Conestogoe*, *Merion* and *Haverford*, some of them Wood Land, and others about half Cleared; commodious for Tradesmen and Husbandmen. And to incourage and promote the Settlement of the said Lots, such Persons as are inclined to Settle, shall have two Years at the beginning of their Term Rent-Free, and be provided with Stone, Timber, Lime, Boards, and Scantling for Building a House, and one Hundred Grafted Apple Trees of good Fruit for an Orchard, and Free Ferriage, (Carriages and Cattle excepted.)

Draughts of the said Lots are to be seen at the Houses of *Owen Owen*, *Thomas Dunning*, and *James Bambridge* in the City of *Philadelphia*, of *David Cowpland* and *John West* of *Chester*, of *Joseph Burleigh* at *Bristol*, and also at the Three lower Ferries on *Schuylkill*.

There is to be sold at said *Ralph Assheton*'s Ferry, good Stone for Building, and Stone suitable for Steps and Cellar Doors; which will be deliver'd to the Purchaser, either at the City of *Philadelphia*, or at the Landing near the said Ferry.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that are indebted or have any Accounts to settle with *Sarah Griscom*, of the City of *Philadelphia*, with all speed to get their Accounts ready, and to bring them in; or they may expect to be used, as the Law directs in such Cases.

N. B. Any Person may be furnish'd with Stays of different Sorts, at very reasonable Rates, and Cyder by the the Barrel or larger Quantity, by the said *Sarah Griscom.*

Lately published,

JAcob Taylor's, *and* Poor Richard's ALMANACKS, for the Year 1736; *And sold by the Printer hereof.*

STRAY'D away from *Thomas Stevenson* at the Falls Ferry, *Schuylkil*, about 3 Months ago, several Horses and one Mare; viz. one Horse is a dark roan or grisel, of a middling size, branded with I H on the near Shoulder and A on the near Thigh; the other is a black Horse of a middling size, branded with H F and T4S; the Mare is a Bay of a small size and hip-shott; she paces a little, branded with T4S on the near Shoulder. Also one black Horse with a Star in the Forehead and a Snip on the Nose, branded with PN on the near Shoulder. Whoever will take them or any of them, and bring them to *Thomas Stevenson* at said Ferry, or *John Stevenson* in *Bethlehem* in *Hunterdon* County, *West-Jersey*, shall be well paid for their Trouble and Care, by me, *Thomas Stevenson.*

ON the 5th Instant, a bright bay round-bodied spay'd Mare, having one white Foot behind, and branded S on both Sides not very plain, was stolen from *John Strickland*, by one *John Jones* a short Welshman having a light-coloured Great Coat, and a red Coat and Vest. Whoever secures the said *Jones* in any Goal, and gives Notice to *Thomas Moor* at *Naaman*'s Creek, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward and reasonable Charges paid by *Thomas Moor.*

Philad. Jan. 6. 1735,6.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2. 1735-6.

WHEREAS Sundry Notices and Advertisements, have from time to time been published, requiring the Debtors to the Estate of *John Roberts*, deceased, to make speedy Payments to the Persons duly Authorized to receive the same; Notwithstanding which many of the said Debtors have neglected to make Payment. This is therefore once more to give Notice to, and require the Debtors to the said Estate, forthwith to repair to Mr. *John Danby* in *Third-street Philadelphia*, or to *Rowland Roberts* of *North-Wales* (who are duly Deputed and Authorized by Mr. *John White*, Executor, &c. to Collect and receive the Debts aforesaid) and make due Payment, or they may expect the Process of Law prescribed against such Delinquents.

AT the House of *George Brownell* in *Second Street*, (formerly the House of Mr. *John Knight*, deceas'd) is taught, Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Dancing, Plain-work, Marking, with Variety of Needle-work. Where also Scholars may board.

N. B. At the same Place is to be sold a new one-Horse Chaise, also dry Fish, Mackrel, Glew, cut Whale-bone, *Rhode-Island* Cheese, Onions, Cedar Buckets, Raisins, Currans, Iron Potts, Kettles, Primers, Psalters, Testaments, Bibles, Writing Books, *Henry* on the Sacrament, and several other Books, red Leather for Chairs or Shoes, &c. falling Axes, Sieves, Hops, Fringes, and Kid Gloves.

Pennsylvania, ss. THE Proprietaries, from the several Notices given to the Inhabitants of this Province, for the Payment of their Arrears of Quitrent, fully expected they should not have been laid under a Necessity of urging the Tenants by any further Publication, to do what is so indispensably their Duty, and that by which they hold their Estates. But as these Expectations, founded on Justice and the good Opinion they had conceived of the People's Integrity, have not been answered, they hereby order further Notice to be given, That the Subscriber, their Receiver-General, is appointed to attend at his Office in *Philadelphia*, to receive the Arrears and Rents due for the City and County of *Philadelphia*, from the 20th Day of the Month of *February*, to the 13th Day of *March* next ensuing. At *Chester* for receiving those of that County, from the 18th to the 25th Day of the same Month, and at *Pensbury* in the County of *Bucks*; from the 29th of the said Month of *March*, to the 3d Day of the Month of *April* next following, for receiving those of that County. And also that Attendance will be given at the Town of *Lancaster*, for the County of *Lancaster*, from the 26th to the 31st of the Month of *March* aforesaid, for receiving the Arrears of Quit-Rents due there. At which respective Places and Times, all Persons in Arrears are required to come and pay the same; and if any shall fail to appear and make Payment, according to their respective Tenures, or in current Money of this Province, as the same is now, or shall then be received in Exchange for Sterling Money of *Great Britain*; such Methods will be pursued as must be attended with Charges, which the Proprietaries by their long Forbearance, hoped the Inhabitants would by complying with their Duty have prevented.

Philad. Dec. 24. 1735. J. STEEL, *Rec. Gen.*

THERE has been a stray'd Horse running about the west Side of the River *Skuylkil*, for some time past: He is a small sized dark bay Horse, supposed to be 7 or 8 Years old branded T S on the near Shoulder, a small Star in his Forehead and small Snip on the Nose the right Owner is desired to repair to *Joseph Grey* at the Middle Ferry on *Skuylkil*, where he may be further informed.

ALL *Persons who are indebted to* Henry Flower, *late Postmaster of* Pennsylvania, *for Postage of Letters or otherwise, are desired to pay the same to him at the old Coffee-House in* Philadelphia, *or they may expect Trouble.*

VEry good LAMPBLACK made and sold by the Printer hereof.

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Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.